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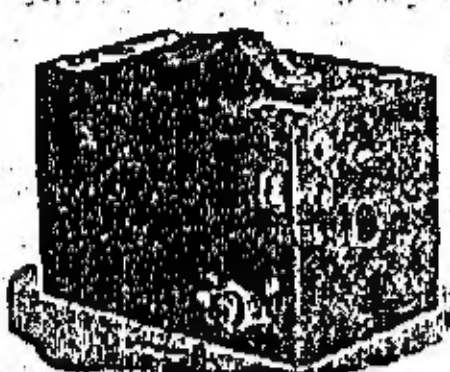
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All letters for publication should be written on
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No anonymous signed communications will be inserted.
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Telephone Address: P.O. Box 28. Telephone No. 12.On 2nd August, at Shanghai, the wife of S.
Mass, of a son.HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD CH.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 9TH, 1905.

When we read that the American military police have had to appeal to AQUILALDO to assist them in suppressing the rebellious natives of Cavite; that that retired insurgent claimed to be a man of peace, that it was not his business, and that he must respectfully decline; when we read further that he was insulted for so acting; and when the advent of a medical man with his wife and daughters from Hongkong is announced as a positive sensation; then we begin to think that all the talk of Manila as the trade centre of the Orient is perhaps a little premature, and that all is not so settled and peaceful as we have been led to believe. They seem as straws indicating the direction of the wind, or as smoke that betrays the presence of fire. Bishop G. AGUIRRE and the members of the Republican Party are issuing a manifesto which seems to have been evoked by the visit of the American Secretary for War, Mr. TART, and party. It gives the outsider, in the absence of properly serious comment by the local American papers, an apparently faithful idea of the issues of the day in the neighbouring islands. The manifesto opens by a suggestion that from the authors of the Declaration of Independence, nothing but justice, liberty, and popular government is to be expected; and alludes to the visitors as physicians come to feel the pulse, while the manifesto itself is the voice of the patient, describing symptoms. Admitting that it is well to accustom the Filipinos to contributing their pro, or share of the cost of

improvements, it describes the existing taxation as unbearably heavy. The land tax, it is said, has caused the insolvency of many who have had to dispose of their holdings at public auction. Rents and property have lowered thirty per cent, so the first reform should be a lowering of taxation, and the removal of the municipal imposts which are impoverishing the poorer classes in the villages. To compensate for the loss of revenue it would be sufficient, it is urged, "to fulfil the solemn promise of President Roosevelt" that all American employees, except those indispensable through their special knowledge, be substituted by Filipinos who have been approved by the Civil Service Board, and who would accept lower wages. Many such, it is pointed out, are still without employment. Also it would be possible "to introduce other important economies by the simplification of the service; by the suppression of unnecessary departments, and the reduction of exorbitant salaries, and the elimination of many other useless expenditures." One of the greatest evils afflicting the Philippines, "as has been observed by Secretary TART, Governor WRIGHT, and Mr. WILFELY," is that of "bossism, with its attendant cohorts of abuses and corrupt practices." And reading on, we find it admitted that "bossism" is a legacy left by the Spaniards, and as outside information of Tammany would suggest, an American product. The appeal is for democracy and equality in the Philippines, and for an extension of a very much restricted suffrage; for the jury system; and the petition then goes on: "The working classes here are exploited and tyrannized over; the cost of living—the price of food, of clothing, rent, everything, has appreciated enormously, while they are still oppressed and ill-treated. The usual daily wage in the provinces is twenty cents gold, and in Manila forty cents, and by the Spanish Penal Code, which is still in force, labourers are not even allowed to associate themselves to obtain an increase of remuneration. Here, where there is even a society for protection of animals there is as yet not a law providing for damages in case of accident while at work, nor any for the protection of the large number of working women, although such laws are numerous in all civilized countries. The result is that hardly a week passes that some wretched son of toil does not die, a victim of some accident, without redress or indemnification, as constantly happens in the quarries of Siiman, and even in the shops of Manila."

Truly a strong argument, and the plausibility and general ability shown in the drafting of this manifesto ought to be sufficient to prove Mr. ALLEYNE IRELAND wrong in his opinion that the Filipinos are an incapable folk. It is amusing, even, in face of such opinions, to find this "incapable" people protesting at the immigration of Asiatics, the competition of whose labour with Filipino labour is dangerous because of the "low standards and few needs of the Asiatic." Absolute loyalty is claimed, and "ample autonomy" demanded, as promised; or in other words, independence with a protectorate. America should not "imitate the contemptible colonial methods of exploitation which the European nations have employed, and which, so surely as the ever watchful justice of God exists, must sooner or later fail irretrievably."

Singapore has a Chinese Volunteer Club.

A military "cane chantant" takes place at Kowloon to-night.

Lieut. C. Y. Hibbert has qualified at the Hythe School of Musketry.

There were 166 Non-Chinese and 48 Chinese visitors to the City Hall Reading Room during the week ending the 5th inst.

The Peak papers voice a rumour that Dr. Gerrard has accepted an appointment in the Hongkong Government Medical Service.

Mr. H. H. Capper, the senior proprietor and editor of the Times of Ceylon, died in London on the 2nd July at the age of 49 years.

News comes from Tokyo to the effect that the Japanese Government has agreed to the exchange of about 300 prisoners of war—officers only.

Twenty-five Igorrotes (Filipino natives) arrived on the Rubei on Monday night, to be transhipped here to Portland, Oregon, where they are to be exhibited.

The Standard of July 8 states that Messrs. Harland and Woolf have secured an order from the British India Company for two very large steamers for the Eastern passenger trade. One of them is to be turbine driven.

So great are the ravages of black measles, yellow fever, and malaria at Chagres, Panama, that a train is making from off to four trips daily to the cemetery with victims. American workmen have been warned to avoid the isthmus.

The discovery of an obscure and hitherto ignored clause in the American insurance law makes it probable that the U.S. Superintendent of Insurance will order the distribution at an early date to the shareholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of a surplus amounting to \$15,000,000.

The week's plague return dated 5th inst. gives five cases and six deaths. Yesterday a plague fatality was reported from Victoria Grotto, so that the total now stands at 274 cases, with 257 deaths. One Portuguese died of small-pox; otherwise, there was no other disease worth noting.

We are informed that the Viceroy has been the subject of congratulatory messages in connection with his reply to the American Consul, translated by our Canton correspondent and headed "Americana Consul and Shrewd Viceroy." It is understood that the Daily Press report of it was brought under His Excellency's notice by Dr. Rasling, the Viceroy's Doctor.

A contemporary has a description of modern travel on inland waters that has its serious side, as well as humorous. The Chinese engineer of a motor launch 80 ft. above Hankow, when his engine made alarming noises, ran the launch ashore, raked out the fire, spent three hours tinkering, refilled the boiler, and went on again. The passengers were far from happy.

The Japan Chronicle learns from Japanese sources that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. have in the last few months purchased a large number of the fourth and fifth issues of the Treasury Bonds. It is stated that the bonds purchased on account of the firm's Yokohama office alone amount to ¥35,000,000, while those purchased by the Kobe office are given at ¥2,000,000, and the Tokyo branch ¥8,000,000.

Yesterday Messrs. Kruse and Company's new and commodious premises situated at the angle of the Hotel Mansions abutting on Pedder Street on the one side and Chater Road on the other, were opened. The firm was established here in 1868, 37 years ago, and does a big business in cigars and other requisites of the smoker. The cigar room in the new premises holds three-quarters of a million cigars. Messrs. Kruse and Co. do a big business from Japan to Bombay, and even to Europe where they supply many of the continental clubs with Manila cigars. They also send supplies to the British Navy.

"LOCAL NEWS" IN MID-OCEAN.

A Kobe resident who was on his way to England received the news of the great victory on the Japan Sea on board the *Uruwa* when in the middle of the Atlantic. He has sent to Japan a copy of the little paper which is published on board under the title of "Cunard Daily Bulletin," and which prints "Marine telegrams direct to the ship." The telegrams are sent by the agency of the Marconi Station at Poldhu, Cornwall, and the ship's position is given in the bulletin as "1387 miles from Liverpool. The account of the great victory occupies forty-four lines of the ordinary newspaper column width, and forms an excellent summary of what occurred on those memorable days of the end of May. Besides the news relating to Japan, the same issue reports the resignation of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the result of the yacht race across the Atlantic, and a reported collision on the Paris subway, and gives the result of the Derby. Under the head of "Local News" appear reports from the steamer *Yan Yick*, *Butcher*, and the *Underdog*. Altogether the little paper is a creditable production, and when it is considered that it is produced in mid-ocean, by means of telegrams sent through the medium of the air, it is a remarkable example of the extent to which modern science discovers are combating space and time.

THE "EXTENDED ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE"

The Japan Chronicle is sceptical regarding the reports of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. What it says is the following: "The Japanese government, giving the reasons for the extension of office by the British Cabinet, notwithstanding a defeat in the House of Commons, a Japanese paper says definitely that negotiations are in progress with Great Britain with a view to giving wider range to the existing Anglo-Japanese Convention. According to the *Doshu* (Morning Post), the substance of the new agreement is believed to be as under: the Convention gives no authority for its extension. 1.—That the alliance be made offensive and defensive, and in case of one of the allies being involved in hostilities with a third party, the other will immediately render assistance. 2.—That the sphere of territory over which the alliance will extend shall include India, and in time of emergency Japan will dispatch troops to that country. 3.—That the words 'the independence of Korea' be struck out of the treaty of alliance. We believe that all this is pure speculation. Reports of this character do not leak out from the Japanese Foreign Office while negotiations are in progress."

FOREIGN IRON WORKS IN JAPAN.

THE PROGRESS. The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which was held at the office of the company on the 28th ultimo. The chairman (Mr. B. C. Howard), in moving the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet, pointed out that the net profit for the year was ¥38,320.80, against ¥10,867.00 for the previous year, which must be considered a very satisfactory showing. The usual percentage for depreciation had been written off building, plant, and machinery, but the steam launch account remained the same as the launches were kept in a thoroughly efficient state of repair and were entered on the books at low valuations. Material in stock showed a slightly higher value than last year, and the bank account was in a much more satisfactory condition. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for dividend amounted to ¥31,935.33, which was so satisfactory that the directors considered it a good opportunity to start a reserve fund, and they recommended that a sum of ¥20,000.00 be carried to that account as a commencement. A dividend of ¥10 per share was proposed, the balance ¥5,935.33 to be carried to new account. "In a business like ours," added the Chairman, "there are always great fluctuations, and until peace is proclaimed the return of trade must be more or less uncertain. It will, therefore, be the policy of your directors to keep in view the financial position of the company, and they hope to be able to recommend additional to the reserve fund as opportunity offers. The appointment of Messrs. C. K. Marshall Martin and F. J. Abbott to the Directorate was confirmed, and Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cor Edwards were re-elected Auditors.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE BOYCOTT NUISANCE.

OTHER NATIONS INTERFERE.

SHANGHAI, 8th August.

Owing to the positive injury menacing all foreign trade, the local branch of the China Association has telegraphed to Sir Ernest Satow, requesting him to point out to the Wai-wu-pu that the boycott movement threatens to seriously disturb commerce in general.

The Chamber of Commerce also has addressed the Consular Body, asking them to try to persuade the Wai-wu-pu to interfere.

BRITAIN'S FRENCH GUESTS.

LONDON, 8th August.

Portsmouth has made up for the hospitality of the people of Brest. A most enthusiastic reception was given to the naval visitors from France.

His Majesty the King spoke at a dinner, welcoming his guests, to whom he was able to tender the heartiest good wishes, not only of himself, but also of the British nation.

M. Cambon, the Ambassador in London, and Admiral Caillard both replied, expressing their pleasure in the reception, and in the good entente it signified.

Decorations have been conferred upon the principal officers, (in return for the similar compliment paid to the British navy by France).

REUTERS' SERVICE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 8th August.

The plenipotentiaries have arrived at Oyster Bay; the Japanese Envoys were received by President Roosevelt on board of the Government yacht *Mayflower*, the Japanese proceeding to the Russians.

THE "EMPERESS OF INDIA" AND THE "QUANG TAI" COLLISION IN 1903.

LONDON, 8th August.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has affirmed the judgment of the Shanghai Supreme Court, finding the *Empress of India* solely to blame for the collision with the Chinese cruiser *Quang Tai* in 1903.

A MANILA SENSATION.

"Dr. Lukban now seeks to enter." "Supposed irreconcilable is aboard the steamship 'Taming' in the bay."

It is a brother of the pair lately found guilty of conspiracy, and comes from Hongkong. Under these headings, the *Cebuensis* of Aug. 5th says:—

On board the *Taming* which arrived last night, too late to pass quarantine, came with his family, including his wife, who is said to be very ill, Justo Lukban, one of the three Lukban brothers who were supposed to have been concerned in the revolutionary schemes here at the time of the *Ricarte* outbreak. Justo Lukban was in Hongkong at the time his brothers were arrested, and thus escaped trial at that time. In the evidence brought out in the *Gomez* trial it developed that Justo was implicated in the return of *Ricarte* to Manila, he having written to his brother Vicente asking money to pay the passage over.

In September 5, 1903, the three brothers met at the house of one of them, Vicente, and there it was that the plans for the return of *Ricarte* were arranged. The three brothers had just returned from Hongkong, and Justo had no time in returning to that place owing to the danger of being arrested.

The presence on the *Taming* of Lukban was first made known to the police by a representative of the *Cebuensis* who went out to board her. It is understood that Lukban is practically under a ban, and the eyes of the secret service are on him. Whether he will be compelled to take the oath of allegiance before landing is not known, but it is understood that it rests entirely with the collector of customs. His status is apparently very doubtful in the *Ricarte* affair. He undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the getting of the revolutionary back to Manila but whether the case against him will be pushed or not is very uncertain.

While in Hongkong Lukban practiced medicine and had a large clientele among the Portuguese. The sickness of his wife has compelled him to return to his native land and he has considered the present to be the most propitious, hoping in the presence of the Secretary of War to secure some measure of pardon, it is said.

Mr. C. H. Gale has won the cup offered by the Captain of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club his score at the monthly meeting being 95—18=77. Mr. M. G. Burns won the pool with 78.

CANTON NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 5th August.

CHARGES AGAINST CHINESE COMMANDER.

His Excellency Viceroy Shun has been receiving repeated reports and complaints that Colonel Yung Hong-pang has misappropriated large sums of money from the Po Wai Yung. A few days ago, without any warning, he sent a deputy to seize the books of that station; and expert accountants are now going through them. The Po Wai Yung (station for protection), which is near the I. M. Customs, was established about four years ago, on Colonel Yung's recommendation, to protect junks towed by steam-lanterns only, such as ply between Canton and up-country places. Piracy was the danger, and as there are about 200 lanterns engaged in this trade, 80 soldiers were kept at the station. Colonel Yung has been in charge since it was opened. Each junk was supplied with four soldiers armed with Mauser rifles, who stayed on the towing launch. Ten per cent of the passage money was paid by each junk in return for this protection.

MELPHEUS GOES.

On the 3rd inst. all the Josses in the Cheong San Temple (late seized by order of the Viceroy) were taken outside and burned, under the supervision of a non-superstitious person called San King Pok. For some days before-hand, the monks were busy spreading the rumour that the Gods had heard of the order and were very angry, and that the recent earthquakes were sent by them as warnings. All who helped to destroy them were to perish of the plague, which would moreover devastate the neighbourhood. Naturally, those who believed in their power at once put a considerable distance between themselves and the scene of such impiety. They will probably come back when they hear that the priests were lying prophets.

PRISONERS AND THE HEAT: MANY DEATHS.

Thousands of those confined in the prisons of Kwangtung have died as a result of the weather. In Ching Yuen prison alone, the number of fatalities is put at hundreds. "I wonder if the officials feel any responsibility in this matter. If they did realise their responsibility, and had any of the bowels of compassion, I suppose we should soon see, as the result of this dreadful mortality, an era of prison reform dawning. It is hardly necessary for me to enlarge on the notorious insanitary condition of the average Chinese prison; or to remind you that many of the prisoners who have thus perished were possibly innocent men, who would ultimately have been released."

SILK WORM CULTURE.

I am informed that the prospects of the silk worm industry are very alarming. The mulberry trees up country have been attacked by millions of worms called "ciao mo" which breed so fast that before one lot can be destroyed, the next is devouring the leaves, and leaving the trees as bare as ever winter wind could strip them. The price of mulberry leaves has risen to over two taels per picul now in consequence, and the silkworm rearsers are facing heavy losses.

7th August.

MORE WORK FOR YUEN SHI-KAI.

An official telegram from Peking to-day states that the Imperial Council intend to place the undemonstrated six provinces under the control of Yuen Shi-kai (Viceroy of Chilli)—Shantung, Shanai, Honan, Shengking, Kirin, and Heilungkiang.

GERMAN CONTRACTOR UNDER ARREST.

The German railway contractor who is alleged to have murdered a railway guard named Lau Chang-ting in Yunnan has arrived in Canton. Tsen Yin, the deputy who brought him, handed him over to the Sanchoi Magistrate on Saturday, and he was at once transferred to the custody of the German Consul. He now awaits trial on the charge.

A DEAD DEFAULTER.

The late Chan Tit-sai, ex Hoppo treasurer, was, prior to his death, ordered by Viceroy Shun to submit his accounts in full, as there was talk of an enormous deficit. The family of the deceased is now "under vigilant surveillance," or practically under arrest. It is further stated that his property is held until the treasury accounts are settled. His Excellency has also said that as the deficit is so large, and must have been accumulating for a long time, Chan Tit-sai's predecessor must be held partly responsible. This was Chan Tung-shang, a cousin, now abroad.

A TEMPLE TURNED FACTORY.

Two wealthy merchants surnamed Chau and Ching intend to lease the large temple called Ho Tung Chi in Honan for twenty-five years for the purpose of manufacturing piece goods for local consumption. Each partner subscribes 50,000 taels to capital.

IMPERIAL YARRANT NECESSARY.

A NOTABLE REFORM.

The Board of Punishments at Peking has decided that henceforth no capital punishment may be inflicted without the special sanction of the Throne. The officials are specially warned that they must no longer behold criminals and murderers afterwards. Particulars of the crime are to be first submitted, and the officials are to abandon the formula, "beg for orders to inflict capital punishment." The Throne will consider and decide.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* sailed from Manila on the 8th inst. at 11 a.m., and is due here tomorrow at 8 a.m.
The I.G.M. Australian str. *Wilhelms* left Sydney on Saturday at noon, and may be expected here on Monday, the 28th inst.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, the 7th Aug., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 8 p.m. to-day.
The Silk ex C.P.R. str. *Tartar* arrived in New York on the 4th Aug.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The eightieth report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th August, 1905, at noon, reads as follows:

To the proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GENTLEMEN.—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1905.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,483,408.75, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,711,062.18.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$3,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$3,166,662.18, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pence and fifteen shillings sterling per share, which at 4/11 will absorb \$632,922.22. The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1/103, the rate of the day, amounts to \$871,111.11.

The balance \$1,702,728.85 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. H. E. Tomkins, the Honorable Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. E. B. Wheeler having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the Honorable Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. G. B. Medhurst and Mr. F. Salinger have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. H. A. W. Slade has been elected chairman for the remainder of the year in place of Mr. Tomkins, and Mr. A. Haupt succeeded Mr. Slade as deputy chairman.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood, who offer themselves for re-election.

H. A. W. SLADE,
Chairman.

Hongkong 8th August, 1905.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

30th June, 1905.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Paid-up capital.....	10,000,000.00
Reserve fund.....	10,000,000.00
Profit and loss account.....	8,000,000.00
Marine insurance account.....	250,000.00
Notes in circulation.....	250,000.00
Authorized issues against securities deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	10,000,000.00
Additional issues authorized by Hongkong Ordinances No. 19 of 1900 against securities deposited with the Hongkong Government.....	5,000,000.00
Current account.....	15,000,000.00
Silver.....	870,500.00
Gold.....	54,849,013.58
Fixed deposits.....	141,149,679.28
Other deposits.....	50,985,569.11
Gold.....	25,267,426.11
Other deposits.....	25,718,143.00
Bills payable (including drafts on London Bankers, call loans and short sight drawings on London Office against bills receivable and bullion shipments).....	17,288,365.68
Profit and loss account.....	3,711,062.18
Liability on bills of exchange re-discounted, 24,578,869.24, of which 23,098,082.10w. 8d. have since run off.....	381,650,360.50

ASSETS.

Cash.....	44,235,818.58
Coins lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of \$10,000,000.....	8,000,000.00
Bullion in hand and in transit.....	5,112,504.06
Indian Government rupee paper.....	4,378,061.58
Consols, Colonial and other securities.....	11,576,537.61
250,000 2s. per cent. Consols at 85.....	2,125,000.00
of which 225,000 2s. per cent. Consols are held by the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve.....	225,000.00
225,000 2s. per cent. Consols, written down to.....	225,000.00
to.....	233,600.00

21,000,000 10,000,000.00

Bills discounted, loans and credits.....	104,234,316.68
Bills receivable.....	136,046,127.68
Bank premises.....	1,069,433.82

8313, 50,365.86

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1905.

To amounts written off:	15,000.00
Remuneration to directors.....	622,222.22
To dividend account.....	622,222.22
21,150.00 per share on 80,000 shares.....	1,692,000.00
21,150.00 at 4/11, 6d.	509,500.00
To dividend adjustment account.....	871,111.11
Difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1/103, the rate of the day.....	1,702,728.85
To transfer to silver reserve fund.....	500,000.00
To balance forward to next half-year.....	3,711,062.18

By balance of undivided profits, 31st Dec. 1904, 1,483,408.75

By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1905, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due 2,217,653.43

3,711,062.18

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance.....

By balance 31st December, 1904 (invested in sterling securities).....

By transfer from profit and loss account.....

By balance 31st December, 1904.....

By transfer from profit and loss account.....

By balance 31st December, 1904.....

By transfer from profit and loss account.....

By balance 31st December, 1904.....

By transfer from profit and loss account.....

THE BATTERY PATH AFFAIR.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The hearing of the charge of manslaughter preferred against Aaron Ellis, tailor's cutter, in connection with the death of Gunner Richard Sampson, R.G.A., at Battery Path, on the 17th July, was opened before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Police Court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Heit and Goldring) appeared for the accused.

Mr. Bowley, in relating the facts of the case, stated that deceased had been a gunner in the 88th Co. R.G.A. for several years, and had an exemplary military character. He arrived in the Colony on December last, when he was placed on military police duty, and continued on that duty till his death. The accused was a tailor. On the 16th July the deceased went on patrol duty in the eastern district, his term finishing at midnight. Shortly after this hour he returned to his quarters at the military prison, Queen's Road, opposite Murray Barracks, but only remained there a short time and then went out. Evidence would be called to prove his movements up to that point. After that what he did could only be surmised. About 12.30 that night deceased met two women, Misses Lilian Desbrie and Bessie Radcliffe. It appears that he accosted the former, and some words passed between them. Miss Desbrie states that deceased hit her in the mouth, and she called out to her companion in the ensuing fracas. Deceased then left her and went up Battery Path, immediately afterwards accosted a man, and a fight ensued. Deceased was then seen by a witness, who stated that he saw a man, who he supposed was the deceased, strike a woman with a stick, and then he saw the woman fall. Deceased was then seen by a witness, who stated that he saw a man, who he supposed was the deceased, strike a woman with a stick, and then he saw the woman fall.

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In cross-examination—Duty on the Measee is not popular. Deceased was not a teetotaler, but I have never seen him under the influence of liquor. Men on patrol duty enter public houses when they are required to restore order, or they might go in to search for absentees. There is no rigid rule against a military patrol entering a public house. I do not know whether deceased had any drinks on duty on the night of his death. I know of nothing against deceased's character as far as women are concerned.

W. J. Woodham, sworn, stated—I am a private in the R. W. Kents, and am at present performing military police duty. Deceased was on the same duty. On the 16th July we had just finished a week's term of duty on the Measee. I think deceased went ashore once during that week. On the evening of 16th July I went on patrol duty with gunner Sampson. We arrived home at 12.10 a.m. and I reported to the Sergeant that all was correct. During the time we were on patrol duty gunner Sampson had a glass of beer at the Pym's Hotel. Between seven and eight o'clock I had two pints of beer in my presence. I was sober when he went off duty, and returned to barracks. Hearing continues.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 8th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

A QUESTION OF COMMISSION.

The Sam Choy Brick Tile and Timber Company sued the Wing Wo Company for \$377.92 being balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, while defendants were represented by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

Mr. Beavis stated that the sole question between the parties was one of commission, and of accounts.

Mr. Master put in a document by which defendants admitted a debt of \$677.08 on June 20, 1902. Mr. Master desired to start the accounts from that date as then the accounts were squared.

Mr. Beavis said that his clients had paid the \$677.08, and asked that the accounts be taken from 1901. He was prepared to prove that in 1901 the accounts were squared; since then they had never been adjusted.

Mr. Master—In 1902 they were squared.

Mr. Beavis—I have no idea what the money (mentioned in the document) was owing for.

Mr. Master—It is for balance of goods sold and delivered. If Your Lordship admits this document I submit that I am entitled to judgment because after 1902 we are agreed upon the accounts which show a balance in favour of my clients.

Mr. Beavis—Taking the accounts in my clients' books we find there has not been any commission allowed on the payments made. This is due to me, and when credited leaves an amount of about \$70 due to the plaintiff; this amount we have paid into Court. I am prepared to prove that on every payment premium is allowed.

The Punish Judge—I do not see how you can ask for it.

Mr. Beavis—In one case I can show that we actually received premium. My clients' suit light on the question of premium; that is all there is between us.

The Punish Judge—Well, you will have to make up your accounts from 1901, up to the date you are agreed upon.

Mr. Beavis—They start their account with a balance due of \$9,000 odd.

The Punish Judge—That will be the amount of the claim in the original jurisdiction of 1902.

Mr. Beavis—What I want is an account to check my account by.

The Punish Judge (to Mr. Master)—Well, you can do that.

Mr. Master—I can do it but I don't think I should do so. They signed the document admitting their liability of June 20, 1902.

The Punish Judge (to Mr. Beavis)—You want to collect commission on \$9,000 odd?

Mr. Beavis—No, on \$9,000. I wish to prove that commission is always allowed. If we paid \$1,000 in bank notes to the plaintiffs they would go to a money changer and get \$1,040. Had we pressed for commission on the original action we would have got it.

The Punish Judge—If the case had come before me and that on submission I would have told you to pay the amount in full. If you claimed a rebate I would say no. I do not see how you are going to get over it; this is the money you have to pay. You cannot claim anything in the way of commission on this document. If you think it worth while you can bring a separate action for the commission. Supposing you paid an account in bank notes and they were put straight into the bank the vendor would not get anything extra.

Mr. Beavis—But they don't do that.

The Punish Judge—But they might. I will adjourn this case until Friday and in the meantime you may be able to settle it between you.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 8th at 11.30 a.m. the barometer has risen over S. China and Formosa, and fallen in W. Japan.

The typhoon is moving Northwards in the Eastern Sea to the S.W. of Japan.

Fresh S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S.W. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate S.W. winds; fine. Returns from the Philippines are lacking.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Dr. Pearce, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. E. Irving, Mr. F. J. Buley, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. H. W. Slade, Mr. A. Rumjahn, and Mr. W. Bowen-Kowlands (Secretary).

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS. The recommendations of the committee appointed to consider in what cases buildings should be allowed to exceed a height of 76 feet first dealt with the type of building, stating that exemptions from the provisions of section 188 (5) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1-03 shall only be granted in the case of hotels and large blocks of offices of European design. Regard shall be had in every case to the obstruction of the light of adjacent and of opposite properties, as well as of the building itself, and this shall be secured by the setting back of any portion of any storey which is more than 76 feet above the level of any side street or of the back yard of the building, so that it shall fall within a line drawn, at such level, at an angle of 63.5 deg. with the horizon. In no case shall the height of the building exceed one and a half times the width of the street on which it fronts [section 188 (3)], and in the case of land obtained from the Crown after February 21st, 1903, such height shall not exceed the width of the street on which the building fronts [section 188 (4)]. Not more than six storeys shall be allowed in any case, and with the exception of two storeys to each storey, only the four upper storeys shall be used for sleeping purposes. The ground storey shall not be less than 20 feet in height. No modification of terms of section 138 in respect of verandahs at the side or rear of such building shall be granted in these cases, and where any street at the side or rear of such building is less than 50 feet in width, no balcony shall be projected therefrom over Crown land in such street.

The following memorandum was submitted by the M.O.H. One of the most important results of limiting the height of buildings is the proper lighting of the ground and lower floors. Darkness necessitates artificial light, and it is always accompanied more or less by dirt and dustiness. A house in Hongkong erected on land obtained from the Crown after the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance may be fairly compared with a house erected under the London Building Act on streets formed after 1894. Also a house erected in this Colony after the passing of the present Ordinance, but on land obtained before the passing of this Ordinance, may be fairly compared with a house erected in London under the 1894 Act on streets formed from 1892 to 1894. It appears that to regulate the height of new buildings on old sites in Hongkong by the width of the streets alone is liable to have very serious effects upon the lighting and ventilation of the city. If the height of a house is governed merely by the width of the street on which it fronts, and if the limitation of the height of storeys to 15 feet be only insisted on in the absence of special strength of walls, and be modified at once if the house be built as to render it strong enough to have a story of over 15 feet high, or in other words if the Ordinance be mechanical and administered without regard to the sanitary questions of ventilation and illumination, the condition of houses in Hongkong in these respects will be far behind compared to houses in London. Properly, in a tropical city, especially in one so unfortunate in its situation for matters of lighting and ventilation as the city of Victoria, more effort should be made to obtain the beneficial effects of open space. The more buildings erected to excessive height, the greater will be the danger from overcrowding, with its accompanying dirt and disease. Where dealing with houses to be erected on land obtained from the Crown subsequent to the passing of Ordinance 1 of 1903, the law requires that no house shall be erected to a greater height than the width of the street in which such house fronts. This law then fixes a minimum standard as necessary for the effect of the height of buildings, otherwise this regulation would have no raison d'être. It follows, therefore, that there is an objection on sanitary grounds to buildings exceeding the height limit. On the grounds of expediency, then, objection has been waived in the case of houses erected and to be erected on ground leased before the passing of this Ordinance. An impartial consideration, it is trusted, will make it clear that too limit to the height of buildings should not be exceeded except under the following circumstances:—(1) When the building is so situated in the midst of open space, which cannot be built over, that its extra height will not affect the access of light to any of its windows; (2) Unless, as a compensation for the effect of the extra height, the lighting of the building, there be a setting back of the floors in the manner provided for under the London Building Act; (3) When the extra height of a building will not deprive any neighbouring building of any of the light it would enjoy if permission for the extra height had not been granted; (4) Where the building is not a tenement house as defined by Ordinance 1 of 1903, (5) Unless under a condition that such building be reduced, at the expense of its owner, to the height only to which it might have been erected had permission for the extra height not been granted, upon the owner being called upon so to do by the Government.

Mr. CHATHAM moved an amendment to the second recommendation that the latter part thereof should be secured by deletion. He said—The effect of this recommendation, if adopted, would be that most buildings fronting

on wide streets could not have a square elevation to that street.

Dr. PEARSE—I should like to draw the attention of the Board to the fact that if the height of buildings is not governed by some definite rule, the Board will not be in a position to tell owners of property under what conditions they may or may not raise their buildings higher than 76 feet. Perhaps the Hon. Director of Public Works has got some other scheme which he could suggest.

THE PRESIDENT—This amendment brings us back to the original clause, and it was in reference to the wish of the Medical Officer of Health that this particular clause was added. There should be some definite rule laid down to guide officers of the Board with regard to matters falling under clause 2.

Mr. RUMJAHN proposed that the report be adopted and a copy forwarded to the Governor. Mr. BARKLEY seconded the motion, which was agreed to the amendment being lost.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE. The Sanitary Surveyor forwarded a report on the drainage at the rear of I. L. 1569.

Mr. RUMJAHN—It appears from that report, called for by me, that the drainage system at the rear of that lot is defective, and that a nuisance exists there. This defective drain has been in existence for some years. As the report states, the amount of storm water flowing into the surface channel from the hill at the rear, and the amount of surface water from the large number of houses forming this block of property is all washed into a drain only six inches in width. The surveyor suggests as a remedy the extension of a surface water drain, which would relieve the six inch drain, to the back of those houses. I think it would be advisable for the Board to divert the flow of surface water of these 22 houses into another trap to be placed at the other end of this surface channel which would have the effect of entirely remedying this defect. The surveyor further states that this drain was built on the system recommended by a committee. I was on that committee and say that we never recommended small drains to carry off storm water. I hope the Board will see that this defective drain is removed.

THE PRESIDENT—Will it meet your views if the matter is referred to the Sanitary Surveyor to report as to whether a six inch drain is adequate. He is competent to answer the question.

Mr. RUMJAHN—We won't say anything about his competency, because he is only acting.

MEAT INSPECTION. Mr. RUMJAHN moved that the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon be appointed a committee to report as to local inspection of cattle and meat.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN seconded. Carried.

RATE. For the week ending 26th July 378 rats were caught, of which 38 were found to be infected, while a similar number were infected out of 568 caught during the week ending 5th August.

DEATH RATE. The British, foreign and Chinese community, excluding the Navy and Army, showed a death rate of 28.4, as against 25.9 for the corresponding week last year.

EXCELLENT WATER. Mr. Frank Brown, Government Analyst, reported analysing a sample of water, which he found to be of excellent quality.

COTTON SPINNING IN JAPAN. A RECORD HALF YEAR. The annual report of the Kanaguchi Spinning Company, published in the Japan Chronicle, is a business report of great interest. The company announces the establishment recently of a scheme by which its operatives and other employees will benefit, a scheme for sick relief and pensions which may probably lead to a principle for a broader scale such as have proved a success in Europe. This Japan company has now been established nearly twenty years, during which time it has passed through both commercial and financial difficulties, but it occupies a position in the vanguard of industrial concerns. Its policy, as outlined by the management is largely concerned with improving the condition of the operatives; a policy which is likely in the long run to prove a profitable one to even the shareholders, who the world over, are as a rule not particular by what labour their dividends are made.

AN ESCAPED WAR PRISONER. The Japan Chronicle reports:—A policeman on patrol on the Bantan line a station of Himeji Station was passing a siding where several supposedly empty compartments were standing, when his attention was attracted by the sound of snoring. On placing his lantern to the window of one of the coaches he espied a truly Russian prisoner sound asleep. The policeman did not disturb the prisoner's slumbers, but immediately informed the authorities, who lost no time in reapprehending the Russian. It seems that the man, who is regarded as slightly deranged, escaped by climbing over the wall of the prisoners' quarters at the Sakata branch depot.

THE "LONG HING" PHOTO COMPETITION FOR AMATEURS.

\$220.00 IN PRIZES.

ENTRIES FREE.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

LONG, HING & Co.,

17 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.

LONDON, AND ELECTRIZITÄTS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.

W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

Apply to—SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

SUBSCRIBING TO THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

The following guilds, by their respective Executive Committees, have signed acquiescence to the boycott on American manufactures, viz.—

Studios, including cigarrettes, etc., Koronene Oil, Pines Goods, Pig Iron, Hardware and Metals, Flour and Oregon pine. It was also unanimously decided on the 21st of July last, that the various guilds should each make out a list of goods that had been contracted for from the United States previous to the 21st of July last, and also a list of American manufactures now on sale in Shanghai. These lists are drawn up by the respective guilds, and are to be handed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce as soon as possible to be put on record and the various Chinese shipping agencies will be no allowed to such goods, with permission to export them if so desired. Shops and stores will also be allowed to sell whatever goods of American manufacture they may have in stock, so that no man can receive a detriment on account of the boycott. All this refers to goods contracted for or purchased prior to the 20th of July last, the date at which the commencement of the boycott is, if, however, after that date it be discovered that anyone, for the sake of private gain, secretly contracts for the manufacture of the boycotted goods, then the guilds have undertaken to strike out the name of such person, or shop, from their list of clients, and no more credit will be given to the unpatriotic culprit. I is, however, sincerely hoped that there will be no necessity for the guilds to take such extreme measures. All the above, of course, hang upon one single eventuality, namely, the unwillingness of the U.S. Government to ratify the objectionable clauses of the new Exclusion Treaty.—N.C. Daily News.

SCANDALOUS AFFAIR AT ALDERSHOT.

The Singapore Free Press attributes to a man paper (it is a pity the journal was not named) the following story, which we hope is exaggerated.

An extraordinary incident has occurred at Aldershot which brought to an abrupt conclusion a scheme of field operations which was being carried on by the troops around the Fox Hills.

The Foot Guards Brigade who were acting as rear guard to a force returning from the Fox Hills to the Fox Hills, had proceeded as far as Normandy Common, when the Cavalry Brigade were ordered to charge them.

The Cavalry, however, got out of hand, the charge was too hot, and the dragons dashed among the Guardsmen.

Some of the attacking force slayed right and left at the Guards' Brigade, with their sabres, and others, riding along the ranks, did charged their rifles at close quarters into the ranks.

The Guards fell out of reach as quickly as possible, and the incident resulted in the infliction of a heavy loss to the Cavalry Brigade, and a severe injury and damage had been done.

Several of the Guardsmen were severely injured by the flying wads from the blank cartridges, and had to be brought to the aid.

An officer's horse was disabled by a sword-cut, a cavalryman's leg was broken by a blow from a rifle delivered in self-defence by one of the Guards, and a Guardsman secured his life by warding off a terrific cut at his head with a sword.

So serious was this blow that the forward of the Guardsman's rifle was cut completely away.

Two cavalry ran down the Guards' cyclists, injuring several, and smashed the machines by riding over them.

The affair, which at present seems inexplicable, caused a great sensation among the officers and men, some of whom will be unfit for duty for a week or so.

It is understood that an official inquiry will be held into the occurrence.

PORTRAITS OF THE CHINESE EMPRESS.

Recently a number of photographs of the Empress Dowager of China were exhibited in the windows of the China Press office in Tientsin, attracting large crowds of Chinese. In reference to this our contemporary makes the following interesting comment:—

It will be well within the recollection of many that it is scarcely twelve months since a portrait of the Empress Dowager was regarded with such veneration, as being an actual representation of her Majesty's sacred person, that on its arrival at Tientsin by train it had to be met by the high officials and escorted to the Empress Dowager's office in front of the China Press office window, but there is no doubt that great interest is felt in regard to Her Majesty's personal appearance by her loyal subjects.

The Tientsin Journal goes on to point out that it may be a new idea to the Chinese Imperial Court, but it is nevertheless the fact that in the experience of Western countries, familiarity with the personalities of monarchs or great persons does not breed contempt, but the very reverse. Since the outbreak of the war the love of the people for the Emperor of Japan has increased, if that were possible, and although His Majesty's portrait is venerated by his subjects, it is no longer regarded as an untouchable treasure. Since the outbreak of the war the Emperor's picture has been on sale at prices within the reach of all, and it occupies the place of honour in many of the humblest homes.

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NOTICE.

Advertisements regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Shipping, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager. Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ITALIAN OPERA.

THEATRE ROYAL.
SATURDAY, 12th AUGUST, 1905.
AT 8 P.M.

UNIQUE REPRESENTATIONS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE
(DONIZETTI) 1ST ACT.

PART II.

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
(MASCAGNI).

PART III.

RENANI (VERDI) 4TH ACT.

Tickets can be had at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [1856]



To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of Kowloon and Victoria and the Eastern Division of Kowloon occupied by more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of July and August.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the house should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase—all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The back yard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilmour Street and Road Street, Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the north end thereof through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Assistant Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1905. [1857]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. W. RUTTER, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1905, at 2.30 p.m., at the Imperial Bank of China Office, Prince's Building.

SUNDRY OFFICE FURNITURE.

AMERICAN HULL-TO-TO DESKS, WRITING TABLES, OFFICE AND VIENNA CHAIRS, ELECTRIC FANS, a quantity of CANTON BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, 7 MONEY SCALES, MARBLE-TOP ROUND TABLE, &c., &c.

Also One IRON SAFE by James Black, London. One SALTERS' TYPEWRITER, and 2 CLOCKS by J. W. Benson.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [1858]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. W. RUTTER, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, On SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1905, at 2.30 p.m., within his residence, No. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD, THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED GLASS, CARD TABLE, MOROCCO-COVERED ARM CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, GLASS, CROCKERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SPOONHOLD CURTAINS, LACQUERED TEA POTS, SHANGHAI BATHS, &c., &c., &c.

Also A Quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [1859]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALANCOFFA,"

Captain E.H. Garland, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1854]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ABRATON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 10th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1855]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BANCA."

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Unpacked packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1856]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ORESTES."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., LD., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 11th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 15th August.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1850]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, MIDDLESBORO, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1850]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day REMOVED to our new premises Corner of Chater Road and Pedder Street, OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

KRUSE & CO.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1850]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST & RESPONSIBILITY of the undersigned in the business carried on under the style of THE MUTUAL STORES at 25, Des Vaux Road Central, and at Shauke Street, Canton, ceased from the 1st July, 1905.

All Debts due and owing to The Mutual Stores up to the 30th day of June, 1905, will be collected by me.

All Claims against The Mutual Stores up to the 30th day of June, 1905, must be sent in to the undersigned at 25, Des Vaux Road Central, before the 31st day of August, 1905, otherwise they will not be recognised.

We take this opportunity to thank the numerous Customers who have accorded us their esteemed patronage in the past.

LIN WOO.

FRED. C. MOW FUNG.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1825]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at M. A. YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL. Price 15 cents per copy each.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1903.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 9th AUGUST, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street),

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, LEATHER-COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, CUT-VELVET PICTURES, CURTAINS, ELECTRIC FAN, BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

Also One RICKSHA.

Now on View. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1905. [1849]

(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE) PARTICULARS OF SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate in the Colony of Hongkong and known as No. 4 ALV STON T-RIDGE, erected on the remaining portion of Section A of Island Lot No. 1051 and the remaining portion of Island Lot No. 1052.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the premises of Mr. Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

BEING all those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, known and registered in the Land Office as the remaining portion of Section A of Island Lot No. 1051, and the remaining portion of Island Lot No. 1052, containing 2,797 square feet or thereabouts, together with the message or tenement thereon known as No. 4, Alveston Terrace, Victoria, Hongkong. The said premises are held for the residue of the term of 99 years, therein created by the Crown lease thereof, subject to payment of the due proportion of the annual Crown rent, and to the performance of the covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars, apply to F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, Solicitor for the Vendor, or to Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1905. [1792]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [1761]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRASSIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Brasside," 20, Macdonnell Road, (Use of "Taig Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1853]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board for a Bachelor. Terms Moderate. Splendid View of Harbour.

Apply by letter to—G. Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1905. [1766]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD,

"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road.

EXCELLENT Table, Every home comfort. Well furnished rooms facing the harbour.

For terms, apply to—Mrs. G. SACHSE, "St. George's House,"

Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [170]

INSURANCES

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [18]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [181]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1904, £17,161,239.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £25,000,000

SUBSIDISED CAPITAL... £2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... £87,500 0 0

II. FIVE FUNDS... £301,268 12 9

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

SEWELL, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1737]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts to 30th June, 1905.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. E. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1812]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registers of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 19th to the 24th day of August (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1803]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 21st AUGUST, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [1774]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 10% for the half year ending 30th June, 1905, on the Paid-Up Capital.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable on FRIDAY, the 11th August, will be issued to Shareholders on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 13th August, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1804]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 4005 issued in Hongkong on 23rd September, 1901, for 50 Shares of this Company numbered 30827/30857 in the name of ANTONIO OSORIO, of Manila, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 26th day of August, a DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE will be issued to the said ANTONIO OSORIO, and no transaction taking place under the said Share Certificate No. 4005 will be recognised by the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1905. [1760]

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1905

Complete Edition ... \$10.00

Small ... 6.00

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TO LET.

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ONE OR TWO VERY FINE OFFICE ROOMS, 3rd Floor King's Buildings, facing the Praya.

For particulars, apply to—MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1905. [1838]

SHOP TO LET.

IN the most frequented part of Queen's Road Central, on Lease. For further particulars apply to M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor, 8 Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1905. [1840]

TO LET.

NO. 3 GRANVILLE AVENUE, KOWLOON. Electric Light. Immediate possession.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

MAXIM GORKY INTERVIEWED.

It is not without interest to learn that Maxim Gorky differs from the majority of those with whom he is generally classed politically on the subject of the desirability of peace. Gorky was visited last month at the cottage in Finland, where he has been living since he was allowed to return to the vicinity of St. Petersburg, and in one of the recent mail papers appears an interview, wherein the author declared himself opposed to peace.

"I am for a continuation of the war," said Gorky. "It has been an inhuman struggle for the people. The best proof of this is afforded by current events."

His friend, the author, asked, "How about the innocent soldiers and sailors sent to their death in a hopeless cause, and how about the country, which has been the theatre of the war?"

"Did these soldiers and sailors live happily before the war, and will they live happily after the war?" Gorky asked in return. "The present war is helping us to emancipate ourselves from our enemies. It will be a heavy price which we pay for these guarantees which give the people an opportunity of untrammelled development, and will give the country new birth upon sound political principles."

It cannot be doubted that there is a great deal of truth in what Maxim Gorky says, and that the conclusion of peace, when the Liberals for party reasons first raised the cry, would have been a misfortune for the standpoint of internal reform. Now, however, that the dissolution of the State and Society has come to dangerous lengths, the further weakening of the heads of discipline and authority will bring the country face to face with the possibility of something far worse than revolution, as the word is understood in the history of most countries during the nineteenth century.

As warnings, we have not merely the reign of terror at Odessa. An instructive incident occurred on June 29 at a railway station at Karkov. Ninety soldiers halted there for several hours, and a number of them became intoxicated. Two of the latter refused to proceed, and the lieutenant in command ordered them to be bound with cords. Their companions at first refused to obey. The lieutenant, then, pulled complacently at the point of the sword, the of the intoxicated soldiers, lying bound, on the platform, placed the officer in the funniest language. This so enraged the lieutenant that he lifted his sabre and severed the man's head from the shoulders. The terrible deed was witnessed by several thousand peasants, who came to the city to take part in a religious procession. They attacked the officer with stones, during the minutes of confusion.

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With such a spirit prevailing among the army and the people, the question of disciplining the Executive and Legislative presents a difficult problem. If they are not severely punished the contagion will inevitably spread in the army. On the other hand, the severity which would be natural in normal circumstances might be resented with savagery.

GRIM PROPHECY.

NICHOLAS AS THE LAST OF THE ROMANOFFS. "There can be no peaceful settlement now in Russia. From the Baltic to the Black Sea Russia is mad—mad with misgovernment and brutality and hunger."

"When 100,000,000 people are mad together there can be no peace. There must be proxy-war and slaughter before there can be peace in Russia."

Mr. C. A. Joubert, the author of the remarkable book on Russia recently published, uttered this gloomy forecast in tones of intense earnestness in the course of an interview with an *Express* representative.

"Within the last few weeks I have been in Russia," he said, "and I have seen that peaceful revolution cannot be. Even one end of Russia to the other there is intestine and bloodshed. But very soon there will be far worse."

"There will soon be peace in Russia, with which the French Revolution without compare for horror. In Paris the cry was 'A la lanterne.' In Russia the heads will be on the trees. There is no power in Russia that can stop the blood that is near."

"The Czar is an autocrat; he can do what he chooses. He will stop the bloodshed now. But he is ruled by the Romanoffs of the past. Not his crimes, but the crimes of his ancestors, have made him a monster. There is no power in Russia that can stop the blood that is near."

"Hundreds of thousands of Russians have left Russia in the last few months. They see the horrors ahead. They know that as soon as Czarism is thrown down—as it will be—there is no power to take its place."

"The military in the Black Sea is only part of the general revolution. The Crimea is rising. Poland has still to be reckoned with. Finland will fight for its freedom from St. Petersburg to Odessa there will be heads upon the trees."

"I am no assassin of bomb-throwers. I prefer open hostilities. But if the Czar were deposed I should know of his coming fate. Why is he not attacked? Because at present the bureaucratic Government would remain, and it would be a useless sacrifice of life. If a man I know in Russia lifted his finger to-morrow nothing could save the Czar's life. But it would do no good, and so the Czar goes unhurt."

"Yet sooner than any one imagines the bureaucracy and the Romanoffs will go down together. All Russia will be fighting, one party against another. The war between Russia and Japan will be as nothing to the horrors that will be seen in Russia itself."

THE PEKING SYNDICATE'S CONCESSION.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* announces the signature of the agreement on 3rd Aug., by which the Peking Syndicate sells its railway from Tiao-kou in Ching-hua to the Chinese Government, payment to be made in 5 per cent bonds to the amount of £700,000 guaranteed by the Chinese Government, and the syndicate to work the line on account of the Government. The delay has been due to the objection of Sheng, Director of Railways. In this case his unwillingness to sign was due to the fact that China, by the terms of the agreement, which must give the British similar rights to those granted to the Russians in the case of the Peking-Tai-yuen Railway, is required to guarantee as from January 1 of this year interest upon the capital of the railway, which amounts to £35,000.

The railway is 91 miles in length, and runs from the plain to the small Wei river, crossing half-way the Peking-Hankow trunk line. The railway at present is, naturally, unable to earn its running expenses, but expects a large

increase in its income when the two shafts now being sunk by the syndicate reach coal. These shafts are down 400 feet. The work was begun in September, 1901, and has been much delayed by the unexpected abundance of water. It is expected, however, that coal will be reached before the end of this year, and that the mine will be opened out about the end of next year. The syndicate is confident that coal will be found of ample thickness, but owing to the breaking of the boring-rod before reaching coal there is no absolute certainty as regards the depth at which coal will be struck or as to what is the thickness of the seam.

Owing to the new coal mines already opened or projected, including the Lin-chung-hsien coalfield owned by the Peking-Hankow railway, to supply the country along the line north of Hsuan, the main expectation of the syndicate is to sell its coal—which, judging from the coal obtained from native mines in the vicinity, is believed to be of excellent quality and semi-anthracite—in the Yangtze. To reach this district the coal must be carried 325 miles over the Franco-Belgian trunk line controlled by Director Sheng.

This latter railway crosses the Yellow River by a bridge, the largest in China, and the object of much interest to engineers, who predict that a considerable portion of it will disappear in the first flood; whereas, if it stands, the knowledge derived from all previous experience of the scouring powers of the Chinese rivers, especially the Yellow River, must undergo revision. No doubt the Peking Syndicate will obtain a clearly defined written agreement with the Belgians and Sheng guaranteeing the economical and uninterrupted carriage of its coal to the Yangtze or along the railway to the north, failing which it should carry out its original intention to construct a railway 33 miles long to Shensi province, where its most valuable concessions are situated, and build a permanent bridge of its own across the Yellow River and a trunk line of its own from the bridge via Kai-fong to Nanking. Already the syndicate has prior rights to construct this railway, which would be one of the most promising in China.

WHITES IN THE TROPICS.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS. Dr. T. P. Macdonald, of Geraldton, Queensland, recently delivered an address before the Queensland Farmers' Agricultural Conference on white labour in tropical Queensland, in which he made some very interesting remarks on whites in the tropics, contending many received notions in this regard.

Referring to the question of life in the tropics, Dr. Macdonald says:—"Man himself forms no exception to the tropical rules of development. It is a matter of simple fact that people under otherwise healthy conditions develop in body and mind in the tropics. The very rapid growth of children at first sight appears to be a degeneration rather than an advance; but note the future development of these same tall slim children born of white parents in hot regions. They grow mostly into young giants, and even as strength comes to the man, so does health and beauty to the woman, when a reasonable observance of tropical hygiene obtains in immediate social surroundings."

"It is not the climatic conditions, not the heat, moisture, nor peculiarity of sun rays that sap the life of men, women and children in tropical countries! The very conditions which favour biological development generally of what we may term warm plants and animals, being in existence also, and cultivate with the usual tropical abundance, the whole breed of parasites, great and small, which lie at the root of tropical disease."

"Just so!" I can imagine some of you thinking. The diseases of the tropics are so terrible, so trying to women and children and even men, that white people should not be asked to work under such conditions! To which argument I reply—The coloured races are not immune to tropical diseases any more than the white people. Parasites of the warm species are not particular as to the colour of skin. Their chief occupation is blood sucking, mostly from the inner man; and blood of all races has the same colour and chemical composition. I will further contend that many tropical diseases have been introduced to Australia by coloured peoples; leprosy by Chinese, and ankylostomiasis by Arabians, are striking examples."

"And a disease as that of ankylostomiasis there can be no immunity in the true sense of the word. One cannot become immune to the bite of a bloodsucking worm any more than to the kick of a mule. But at the same time, by a clear knowledge of certain diseases, can conquer them by special efforts of stamping out."

"(1) Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite of the blood introduced by a variety of mosquito which only feeds at night. Prevention is to be found in mosquito nets universally used; and stamping out of the disease is brought about by the free use of kerosene in all waste water places and in water tanks. The larvae of the mosquitoes are thus destroyed, and consequently the parasite losing its host, dies a natural death."

"(2) Ankylostomiasis or earth-eating disease, which may fairly be called the scourge and curse of North Queensland, is a disease caused by internal worms which suck blood from the intestinal canal, causing millions, they soon make themselves felt by the sufferer becoming pale, weak and lazy, indifferent to life in every shape and form, his one desire is to eat dirt in the first stages and to commit immoral acts in the second. The disease itself is curable, quite easily so; but public help is required to stamp it out."

Coming more directly to the colour question, Dr. Macdonald says:—"It is thought by some, perhaps many, that Chinese and Japanese are better fitted than white people to work in tropical agriculture. This contention I wish to question very seriously. It seems to me that, without any rhyme or reason, people quietly assume that a coloured skin affords protection against the rays of the sun, and that, therefore, coloured-skinned people are better fitted by nature to do tropical work. By this token, then, coloured skins are better for extreme of cold climates! For the Eskimo is a brown-skinned man! And, again, the aboriginal inhabitants of America and Canada, countries notorious for their cold weather, are red-skinned people! The Japanese, who inhabit temperate climates, on the 34th parallel N., are again brown in colour; the Chinese, who barely touch the tropics, are yellow; while New Zealand and Tasmania, a long way out of the tropics to the south, were inhabited originally by very dark races."

"Let us look at the matter from a functional or physiological point of view. Why should a dark skin protect the individual from heat when it is a well-known fact that black colour attracts the heat? Let any one who doubts try the experiment of black and brown boots in the sun, or white versus black hat and coat, etc. All experience is in favour of white dress for hot climates. [Recently] experiments have been made, causing this view to be strongly questioned."

"The origin of coloured skin, or white either, is still unknown. If the sun is really the active agent in its evolution, the power of sunlight must have been curtailed when people took to wearing clothes. The slightest protection, as

seen in the use of ladies' veils, keeps the white skin pure. Therefore, if there is any protection afforded by natural dark skin, an equivalent is obtained for white people by the use of clothes. Until white people begin to discard clothing in the tropics their skins will remain white."

"Sunburn must not be confounded with pigmentation of the skin. Sunburn is merely a tanning of the epidermal cells on the surface of the skin; whereas pigmentation is caused by a deposit of dark matter within the deeper layers of the skin."

"Summing the whole evidence up, considering all arguments derived from history, anthropology, ethnology, and general evolution, it seems to me that the coloured skin is an intermediary stage of development between our primitive ancestors and the pure white or Caucasian skin. My general contention is that white-skinned people come from the oldest stocks of humanity, and that in the process of evolution they became white by the use of clothes."

"I can imagine how the action of sunlight, allied to other internal physiological changes, gradually produced an atrophy of hair, which led to the hair pigment being slowly driven into the hair roots and finally deposited in the dermis; to be again slowly, by ages of solvent actions destroyed."

"I have touched this colour question at some length, lest any white settlers be kept away from our truly Gardens of Eden from fear of their descendants turning black from the light of the sun."

GOLD IN IRELAND.

Great interest has been created in Ulster, says a Belfast correspondent, by the report that a British subject, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, of the Royal Antiquarian Society, sitting in Belfast, to the effect that gold had been discovered in Co. Down. About two years ago a well was being sunk near Ballymore, Down, when the sandy clay attracted the attention of an American financier who was visiting the neighbourhood at the time. Further investigation, it is said, demonstrated that the clay contained both gold and silver. The fortunate American was anxious to form a syndicate, but there was a difficulty about the question of title. Now such obstacles are disappearing, and the "distasteful" matter may draw of an outpouring to which she has hitherto been a stranger. In the meantime definite details will be awaited with curiosity.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST AUGUST.

LEVEL.	1905.
Below overflow. Below overflow.	
Typhoon 1 ft. 4 in. 4 ft. 5 in.	
Bycatch 12 ft. 11 in. 2 ft. 4 in.	
Level.	
Pokfulam 1 ft. 2 in. 0 ft. 0 in.	
Below overflow.	
Wongmicheung 11 ft. 7 in. 31 ft. 5 in.	
1904.	
Typhoon 3 ft. 2 in. 3 ft. 4 in.	
Bycatch 7 ft. 3 in. 1 ft. 3 in.	
Pokfulam 1 ft. 2 in. 0 ft. 0 in.	
Wongmicheung 16 ft. 9 in. 3 ft. 8 in.	
Total 460,941,000	418,404,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

1904.	1905.
Consumption 1,337,020,000	1,613,500,000 gallons
Estimated population 224,500	229,300
Consumption per head per day 19.2	22.7 gallons
Intermittent supply up to 3rd July, 1904, inclusive.	
Constant supply during the month of July, 1905.	

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

1904.	1905.
Consumption 15,394,000	18,574,000 gallons
Estimated population 68,800	74,450
Consumption per head per day 7.2	8.0 gallons
The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.	
W. CHAMBERLAIN.	Water Authority.

IN HOT CLIMATES

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GALVERT'S

20 per cent

Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection it gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect flies or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Galvert's Disinfecting Powder

is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and is of use as a disinfectant for all unsanitary conditions and prevent the spread of infection. 3 lbs. 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. tins.

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NEW ADORABLE PATTI 235:

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THE HIGHEST WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

FITZ GERALD BROS. CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.
The Greatest Circus organization ever having visited the East
LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY, COMMENCING SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
An entirely New Company headed by
THE GREAT HERBERT TROUPE OF ARIEL GYMNASTS.
Who have solved the problem of Aerial flight. This is admitted to be
ONE OF THE GREATEST CIRCUS ACTS IN THE WORLD,
and easily the Greatest Act ever imported to the East. THE

MOST WONDERFUL PERFORMING WILD ANIMAL ACTS ON EARTH
FROM CARL HAGENBECK, HAMBURG.
THE MARVELLOUS LION AND ELEPHANT ACT.
After doing several sensational tricks this performance concludes by the Elephant mounting a
Tri-cycle with the Lion on his back and pedalling several times round the ring.
THE GREAT TIGER AND HORSE PERFORMANCE.
The only Tiger riding a Jockey Act.
THE COMIC ELEPHANT AND PONY SCENE.
These acts take place in a specially constructed ring 40 feet diameter and caged in with steel
bars 18 feet high.

OUR NEW BALLET.
Invented and arranged by M. L. DUBAIL.
Elegant Costumes! Elegant Costumes! By our Corps de Ballet, entitled
'THE BIRKENHEAD GARDENERS.'
THE BEAUTIFUL TROUPE OF GREAT HUNGARIAN HORSES.
The High Jumping Horses.
NEWHAVEN AND CADET
NEWHAVEN holds the Australian record of 6 ft. 11 in. Bendigo Show, 1903.
A HOST OF AUXILIARIES, including A GREAT COMPANY OF EQUESTRIANS and
Equestrianes, Entre Rides, Ladies and Gentlemen, Canine Pedagogues, Jugglers and
Jongleurs, Valettes, Leapers, Clowns, Fencers, Farmanes, Dumbies, Drills, etc., etc.
BEAUTIFUL TRICK HORSES, PONIES, MULES, DONKEYS, BRONCHOS.
A splendid Military Band under the baton of Mr. A. HENDRIE.
Prices:—Boxes and First Chairs \$3, Second Chairs \$2, Stalls \$1. Gallery (Chinese only) 50 cents.
Box Plan at ROBINSON PIA NO CO. Special Trains will leave the Post Office every few
minutes direct to the door and will await passengers after the performance.
Hongkong: 5th August, 1905. [1842]

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HONGKONG BRANCH:—PARNOW'S BUILDINGS, LES HOUSES STRAITS
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Kuchino, Sasebo, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.
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SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanetsu, Fujimoto, Mamada, Mannoura, Onoura Otani,
Sasahara Tanikura, Yoshizawa, Yohko, Yunkibara, and other Coals.
P. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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THE 'AUXILIARY' Yawl Yacht 'SNOW-FLAKE', 42 tons, 63 knot speed, excellent accommodation for four persons, Electric Fan and all conveniences, recently thoroughly overhauled, terms moderate, owner leaving for Home.
Apply to
WHYMARK & THOMPSON,
82, Sakai Machi, Kobe, Japan.
Kobe, 12th July, 1905. [1716]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY
No. 22 of 1905
RE THE YUE FAT BANK.
A MEETING OF CREDITORS will be held at the undersigned's offices at No. 38 Queen's Road Central on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August, 1905 at Noon.
G. A. HASTINGS, Trustee.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1905. [1848]

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A purely vegetable, non-toxic, and most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal worms, tapeworms, and other parasites, and is especially adapted for children.
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
Proprietors: THE HASTINGS KEATING, London.

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Lawns suitable for private parties and picnics let by arrangement.
First-Class Refreshments only supplied.
Special lunches will leave Blaine Pier every day throughout the summer months (weather permitting).
Week-days, leave at 5.15 p.m., return at 7 p.m.
Sundays, leave at 3.15 p.m., return at 7 p.m.
Fareboats will call at Police Pier, Kowloon, on Saturdays and Sundays.
Return tickets (including refreshments) \$1.00
Monthly excursion tickets ... \$10.00
For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.
SAMUEL SEE, Manager,
Care of 15, Canning Road Central,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1806]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [1922]

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to notify the public that in addition to the recent reduction in price of GAS TO \$5.00 PER THOUSAND cubic feet, they now offer the following FAVOURABLE TERMS to INDIVIDUAL CONSUMERS:—
1. SERVICES up to 50 feet in length will be laid FREE.
2. NO CHARGE will be made for METER-FIXING.
THESE CONCESSIONS will only apply to houses in which the work of fitting 1/2 ton pipes is carried out by the Gas Company.
ESTIMATES for any kind of Gas-fitting will be supplied WITHOUT COST to intend, larger or existing customers.
The Company hire or sell all kinds of Gas fittings whether for Heating, Cooking or Lighting and INVITE INSPECTION of their stock at their NEW SHOW ROOMS at WEST POINT.
GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1905. [1441]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1905. [161]

WEBLEY & SCOTT
REVOLVER & ARMS CO., LD.
AUTOMATIC REVOLVERS,
SPORTING GUNS, &c.
G. REISS & CO. LD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA & JAPAN
12, SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI.
1871

